Math 160
Professor Busken

### 2.1 Frequency Distributions

Name: $\qquad$

1. Write the Procedure for Constructing a Frequency Distribution here:

A Relative Frequency Distribution Table includes the same class limits as a frequency distribution, but the frequency of a class is replaced with a percentage frequency ( a percent). To find each percentage frequency use the formula

$$
\text { percentage frequency }=\frac{\text { class frequency }}{\text { sum of all frequencies }} \times 100 \%
$$

Make a Relative Frequency Distribution Table with the pulse rates data.

| Pulse <br> Rate | Relative <br> Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $60-69$ |  |
| $70-79$ |  |
| $80-89$ |  |
| $90-99$ |  |
| $100-109$ |  |
| $110-119$ |  |
| $120-129$ |  |

The cumulative frequency for a class is the sum of the frequencies for that class and all previous classes.

Construct a Cumulative Frequency Distribution Table with the pulse rates data.

| Pulse Rate | Cumulative <br> Frequency |
| :--- | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Consider the frequency distribution table below. Identify the class width, class midpoints, and class boundaries.

| Tar (mg) in <br> Non-Filtered <br> Cigarettes | Frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| $10-13$ | 1 |
| $14-17$ | 0 |
| $18-21$ | 15 |
| $22-25$ | 7 |
| $26-29$ | 2 |

class width:
class midpoints:
class boundaries:

